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"Constitutional proceedings, then, alone are to be considered for the abatement of this monstrous nuisance. A denunciation of the States, on all other accounts a calamity, does not change its character, when viewed in relation to this end."

Another party, however, is engaged in the movement against Slavery, is embraced in the Liberty Party, so called. It has a regular party organization, comprising a large number of members, and holding its Conventions, and supporting its own candidates for office, as such as either of the two parties that mainly divide the country. In some States its numbers are large. In our own State, its vote has nearly reached ten thousand. In New York, in 1844, it came up, I believe, to fifteen thousand.

Among the opponents of Slavery are next to be reckoned great numbers in the two principal parties in the Free States. A very large number—perhaps the dominant portion of the Pennsylvania of New York has lately taken strong ground upon the subject; and the same, though to a less extent, has been the current of Democratic opinion in New Hampshire. The Whigs of New Hampshire have made themselves very distinctly heard, and a combination, on the ground of hostility to Slavery, has plucked the Government of that State out of the hands of a dynasty which had seemed destined to be perpetual. In Massachusetts, we have fourteen counties. Two of them are small, and the population of the whole of a majority, I believe, of the town, at the County Conventions last autumn, declared the opposition of Massachusetts to any candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, who was not known to be opposed to the further extension of Slavery; while no county, as far as I know, assumed the opposite position. I take it, therefore, that sober Commonwealth have widely taken the alarm, and they do not limit their views to the mere confinement of Slavery within its present limits. Let me read Mr. Chairman, a resolve of the Legislature of the pattern Whig State of Massachusetts, passed, as appears by the certified copy which I hold in my hand, on the 27th day of February last, five days before the dissolution of the last Congress. It reads thus:

"Resolved, unanimously, That the Legislature of Massachusetts views the existence of human slavery, within the limits of the United States, as a great calamity, an immense moral and political evil, which ought to be abolished as soon as it can be properly and constitutionally attained, and that its extension should be uniformly and earnestly opposed by all good and patriotic men throughout the United States."

Such is plain language. All is off-hand, downright, point-blank utterance, if I know what such utterance is. Without being any friend to the doctrine of instructions, I feel that for the sentiment and counsel of my venerated mother, and may God prosper me as I will act accordingly! I stand on just that platform. I consider that solemn record of the sense of my venerated State, and I find that my sentiments come exactly up to it. With that record of the Whig of Massachusetts in hand, I shall not go to the B. & C. in State street, or Wall street, to learn whether I am a Whig, when measured by some second-rate standard in their minds. Still less shall I wait to have my Whig character passed upon by some inspecting officer here in Washington. I had not been many days in this place before one of that profession inadvertently on me and two of my friends, as "political enemies" upon the Whig party. In perhaps not quite so direct language, he passed the same sentence on three other Whig members, and recommended, I think, that we should be "logged out." The calculation at the time was, that the party in this House had five majority, all told. It was a brilliant idea, and it enabled me to support it. The notice will show that the paper is now dependent alone upon its own subscribers; or, rather, the dependence began with the commencement of the second volume, as the transfer dates from the 1st of January.

The General Fund, mentioned in the notice below, is to be appropriated to other objects. This is right. Anti-Slavery newspapers ought to receive a sufficient support from their own subscribers. My list is very large, but it has not yet reached the point desirable for the unimpaired support of the paper; its expenditures, from obvious causes, being much greater than those of any other newspaper of the kind. But I shall trust to the energy of agents, and the well-directed co-operation of my friends.

No change, of course, will be made in the character of the paper, and no retrenchment attempted, which will impair in the least its appearance, or the value of its correspondence.

JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue his invaluable aid as Corresponding Editor, and the services of L. P. Noble are retained in the business department.

I cannot close this notice without expressing my grateful sense of the uniform courtesy of the Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the confidence it has reposed in me. The relations between us have been marked by uninterrupted good feeling; and although, from construction and habit, I cannot but prefer owning the paper I edit, still, the liberality of sentiment, and wisdom of measures, characteristic of the Committee, have made my temporary connection with it a most agreeable passage in my life.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1848.

To whom it may concern:

About sixteen months since, the friends of Liberty were solicited by the Executive Committee of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, to contribute per year, for three years, for the establishment of the *National Era* in Washington, and the publication of books and tracts, and the employment of agents and lecturers. The committee responded with promptness and liberality. Dr. G. Bailey was employed to edit the paper, at his discretion, there being a general concurrence of Anti-Slavery views, in essential points between the Committee and the paper. He has edited it with industry and ability, and to general satisfaction, receiving valuable assistance from Mr. Whittier and other correspondents. Mr. Noble, the publishing agent, has been assiduous in conducting the business department, and the paper being now fairly started, the Committee do not think it necessary to continue any longer their pecuniary or other responsibility in the matter, and have therefore accepted a proposition from Dr. Bailey, and transferred to him and his assigns the entire management of the paper, including all advertisements, books, good will, &c. The subscribers to the General Fund will, of course, continue to pay their subscriptions, and agree to the terms of the original contract, to carry out the other objects originally contemplated, which will, as they have already done, be as much as they can do, in the means, public or private, for the abolition of Slavery, and the employment of agents and lecturers. It is the intention of the Committee to address a circular to the subscribers, stating the facts of the case, and inviting them to co-operate, with zeal and liberality, in sustaining them in their efforts to advance the cause. Money can be sent by money order, or otherwise, to either of the undersigned, and the same will be immediately acknowledged by mail. For the Committee: T. W. HUNTING, W. E. WATSON.

CHARTER OAK.

Mr. Burleigh, the editor of the Charter Oak, has lately been subjected to a mob visitation. The occasion of it was an editorial in his paper, ridiculing or denouncing some military pageant, and speaking rather freely of the brains of its subject. The mob deemed this a high crime and misdemeanor, and to the number of three hundred, valiantly bombarded his house; but, without having forced a capitulation, they marched to his office, where they opened their batteries, conducting the assault for some time at a safe distance. Meeting with no better success here, and shrinking from the defenders within, they again changed the point of their attack, marched boldly up to Burleigh's house, smashed in one of the panes of the door, Burleigh meanwhile remaining calmly within, having selected his own time for receiving them, should they effect a breach. But the heroes at last suffered themselves to be coerced by the Mayor and civil authorities arrayed, and finally dispersed.

Mr. Burleigh gives a spirited account of the whole affair, and shows the mob up in beautiful style.

We know nothing of the paragraph said to be so offensive, but we do know that a mob against the Charter Oak, under any circumstances, is a base and cowardly thing, abhorred of God, and deserving the execrations of man.

THE HOMESTEAD.—Mr. Pierce has introduced into the House of Representatives, Michigan, a bill to secure the Homestead against fraud or encroachment.

agreed with language to which these walls have listened in some other time. I have something to say upon the subject, but I do not feel called upon to bring it forward till some further occasion shall arise. I will now only express my deliberate and unshaken conviction, that the time has quite gone by, when the friends of Slavery might hope anything from an attempt to move the South to desist from its defense. When they raise that question seriously, their non-alleviating neighbors—with their majority of more than one vote to one, even in that region—will settle it for them very quietly and effectually, through the ballot-boxes. And it is altogether likely they will then go further yet, and say, "An evil which has all along annoyed, disgraced, and kept us down, and which now asks for its support the overthrow of our wise form of government, is no more to be tolerated. Our interests, our honor, our safety, demand its extinction." I do not believe it is good policy for the slaveholders to let their neighbors hear them talk of disunion. Unless they really study the signs of the times, it will not be the Union they will thus endanger, but the interest to which they would sacrifice it. If they insist that both cannot live together, they may be very right in their work, but it is the Union that must STAND.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

"We complete in this number the publication of Mr. Palfrey's speech. It is very able."

"The Temptation," by Mrs. Southworth, is brought to a close this week. It is a story of more than ordinary power. Still, we cannot help thinking that poor Sybil victimized herself on the point of a verbal criticism.

"The Considerations on War, on our fourth page, from the Society of Friends of New York, will command attention."

"Let no one neglect to read the letter of Mr. Parker, in the publication of which we are leisurely proceeding."

"The Foreign and Home Correspondence of the Era, on the first page, will be found peculiarly interesting."

"We have a Poem from Dugans, for next week's paper."

"Our Iowa friends must excuse our delay in inserting the Proceedings of their Convention. As it is, we must lay over their resolutions till our next."

"We have had more calls for our Index than we expected. Having commenced this volume with paging it, we shall furnish it as close an Index to accompany every number."

## CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

It will be seen by the subject notice, that I have become proprietor of the *National Era*. It is believed, that though associated action may have been necessary to begin the paper, individual enterprise is better adapted to carry it on with economy. The change imposes upon me a heavy responsibility; but one which I cheerfully assume, in the confident expectation that the subscribers to the Era will enable me to support it. The notice will show that the paper is now dependent alone upon its own subscribers; or, rather, the dependence began with the commencement of the second volume, as the transfer dates from the 1st of January.

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PARTY MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS.

The Journals of Congressional proceedings do not always convey a clear idea of what is actually done in Congress. Occasionally there are movements, the secret springs of which are hidden from the public eye. Not infrequently, the initiated reader feels himself totally at a loss to account for votes lately contradicting each other, given by the same men, upon the same occasion. The voting recently in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and in the House, in regard to Direct Taxation, is an example in point. The subject of the reference of the President's Message being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilcox, a leading Democrat from Pennsylvania, moved to amend one of the resolutions, by adding instructions, to the Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of providing for a direct tax on personal and other property, to the amount of five millions of dollars, to be apportioned among the several States according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution, to continue during the war, and until the extinction of the public debt. The amendment was sound in principle; it is honorable and reasonable, that no debt be incurred by a Government, without at the same time making adequate and certain provision for its liquidation. Especially is this principle applicable to a debt incurred in the prosecution of a war; for it is obvious that such a provision, by making the people "feel the cost of military glory," would convert their thrift and love of money into restraints upon their ambition. The amendment was, however, rejected, and the resolution, as proposed by the Whigs, but coldly received by the Democrats. The latter it displeased, because, although in itself a Democratic measure, it was not the policy of the Administration; and, besides, the effect of it would be to awaken a popular feeling unfavorable to the further prosecution of the war. By the former, it was hailed, not because the majority of them favor the policy of direct taxation, but they were glad of an occasion to perplex their opponents, to encourage them to revise their system, and to test the sincerity of their avowed belief that the war was popular. A few members of both parties, were sincere in the support they gave the measure—some, sustaining it from principle—some, because they deemed it the best way to hasten a peace.

In this state of things, the question was taken, tellers being demanded, and ninety-three members, a large majority of them Whigs, sustained the amendment. Give it! Give it! was the shout. The administration Democrats, but the Whigs were zealous. "Vote! Vote!" they cried—and so twenty-nine members, chiefly Democrats, walked between the tellers, voting nay. The resolutions were read, and then reported, as amended, to the House. Debate immediately commenced upon them, consuming one day and part of another, so that time for consultation was allowed among the Whig members, and their leaders, who were in Washington. Mr. Clay, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Vinton, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, obtained the floor, and his speech disclosed the result of consultation. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilcox—denounced the general policy of direct taxation—showed the Whig friends that it was perfectly consistent with the free-trade principles of Mr. Wilcox, but directly repugnant to the doctrines of protection held by them—referred to the growing wants of the Administration, and the necessity of raising money to meet them, and so on, in a moderate and temperate manner. The resolutions were read, and then reported, as amended, to the House. Debate immediately commenced upon them, consuming one day and part of another, so that time for consultation was allowed among the Whig members, and their leaders, who were in Washington. Mr. Clay, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Vinton, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, obtained the floor, and his speech disclosed the result of consultation. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilcox—denounced the general policy of direct taxation—showed the Whig friends that it was perfectly consistent with the free-trade principles of Mr. Wilcox, but directly repugnant to the doctrines of protection held by them—referred to the growing wants of the Administration, and the necessity of raising money to meet them, and so on, in a moderate and temperate manner.

The Whigs, one might suppose, would take a hint from their opponents. Why is it that the *Washington Union*, and other far-seeing periodicals of the same type, are so respectful to Mr. Clay, as full of regret, so scandalized, that the Whigs should think of passing over all his eminent services, and taking up a military chieftain, or some third-rate man? Just because they were in the field, for the sake of securing a Democratic triumph.

In 1844, the Whigs had every advantage. In opposing immediate annexation, they represented the majority of the People of the country. That the Democrats, who were in the field, were in the field, and took them all about. They were not prepared for it. It needed but sagacity on the part of the Whigs, in the selection of a suitable candidate, to have completed the breach in the Democratic party in New York, even at that time.

The adoption of the two-thirds rule by the Baltimore Convention, the summary execution of Mr. Van Buren, after a declaration in his favor by the majority of the Administration, and the substitution of Mr. Polk, a man of little prestige, supposed them to be of most ordinary talents, and representing chiefly the new, untutored class of Immediate Annexation, caused a wide-spread disaffection throughout the country, and dampened the zeal of the Democratic party. On the other hand, the Whigs were united and ardent, with the memory of the triumph of 1840 to strengthen their resolution and inspire their hope. What could be expected? Every well-informed person at first calculated on nothing else than their success. But, as the canvass advanced, sagacious men noticed a wonderful change in "the Democracy," wrought by the potent influence of the name of Clay. It was the great secret of the election inspired that healed all their divisions, bound firmly together all the odds and ends of the party, and made them a united and powerful force. Now, what change is there in the circumstances of parties that can stimulate higher hopes among his friends than they entertained in 1844? It was a great crisis then, and the Democrats were divided; but Mr. Clay was defeated. It is a great crisis now, and the Democrats are divided—why calculate on his election?

Besides overlooking the deep, enduring position of the Democratic party to Mr. Clay, the Whigs in 1844 committed this great error: they were a fair representative of the Principle antagonistic to the new issue forced upon the country by the Texas managers; and therefore failed to concentrate upon himself all the elements arrayed against that issue. The source of that opposition was chiefly the Anti-Slavery sentiment—but the demands of this he failed to satisfy, by restricting his opposition to the immediate annexation of Texas, and in repelling the imputation of being actuated by Anti-Slavery motives.

A similar error his friends now make. One class of opponents of the Administration demand the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, or the adoption of some stringent measures by Congress that will compel an immediate peace. The position of Mr. Clay is not up to this mark. Another class strenuously insists that slavery be excluded from all territory which may be acquired from Mexico. This, in fact, is the great question which has divided the Democratic party in New York, and produced so much discord in the party. Now, Mr. Clay is not up to this mark. He is not a fair representative of the Principle antagonistic to the new issue forced upon the country by the Texas managers; and therefore failed to concentrate upon himself all the elements arrayed against that issue. The source of that opposition was chiefly the Anti-Slavery sentiment—but the demands of this he failed to satisfy, by restricting his opposition to the immediate annexation of Texas, and in repelling the imputation of being actuated by Anti-Slavery motives.

The Democrats should be very thankful to be relieved from all responsibility: the edicts are issued in the Cabinet—register them, and be still—what do you know, gentlemen Democrats, about affairs of State?

But, leaving the Democrats to obey, as they are bidden, we call attention to the policy of the Whigs as disclosed by Mr. Vinton's speech. Direct taxation, they could sustain a peace. But they reject this policy. And why? The accumulation of debt lays the basis of the old American System—a High Tariff and a National Bank. To suffer the war to linger, is to add every day to this debt, and so enlarge this basis. Now, we will not venture to impute to the Whig leaders a deliberate purpose to let this war run on, at the discretion of the Executive, but we will assert, what every candid, reflecting mind admits, that at the views of governing policy they entertain respecting a Public Debt, a High Tariff, and a National Bank, must abate their sense of the importance of decisive measures to terminate the war at once, and dispose them to continue the policy of granting supplies to the President, attempting, at the same time, to throw the sole responsibility upon him. We ask the People, what they think of these movements?

## NO REDRESS.

The Members of the House of Representatives who lately voted against any movement looking towards the redress of an outrage brought to their notice by Mr. Giddings, will see by the following how their conduct is regarded by a paper in a slave State.

From the *Louisville Examiner*.

THE KIDNAPING.

It is strange what sectional feeling will accomplish. All the Southern members of Congress voted against an inquiry into a case of kidnapping which, at *Ann*, they would have made themselves with resolute determination. The case is this:

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved a resolution of inquiry, setting forth that a colored man, long a resident of this District, a servant at Mrs. Spriggs's house, had been kidnapped, and taken to a slave State, and that the kidnappers had been aided by a servant, had an agreement with his legal owner, whereby he agreed to pay the latter \$300 for his freedom, which sum he had paid, except \$60, when, on Saturday last, I believe, two men came into the house, threw him down, bound him, gagged him, and carried him off to one of the slave States, where he was sold, by virtue of a sale of his white master of course. Hence he has been shipped to New Orleans for sale. Mr. G. of course, asked that the proper committee should inquire into the matter, and report, and that measures be taken to guard against its repetition. This was at once met by a motion to lay on the table,

which was at first voted down—86 to 84; but, on a second trial, carried—94 to 84. So Congress, the sole Legislature of the District, voted that such an outrage is not a crime, and that, at all regular, unexceptionable, and according to the legal morality of the "peculiar institution." I hope this is not the last we shall hear of this outrage.

Such violence would not be tolerated in Kentucky. The man who should attempt it would find himself in the strong grasp of the law. Why, then, hesitate to do justice at Washington? It is such acts as these that give new strength to Abolitionism, and increase the number of Abolitionists everywhere in the free States.

## POLITICAL CALCULATIONS.

The *New York Tribune* labors hard to show that Mr. Clay is not only the best, but the strongest Presidential candidate whom the Whigs can select. The tenacity of purpose evinced by the party in their devotion to the Whig cause, and the adhesion of that gentleman is equalled only by his heretofore in sacrificing his interests to the cause, is the opposition of his enemies. Nothing would tend more to stifle the Babel voices in the Democratic party, to inflame its fire, to bring out all its strength, than the selection of Henry Clay as the Whig leader. For one, we cannot doubt that the Whigs would have triumphed in 1844 under almost any other standard bearer.

Democrats regard Mr. Clay as pre-eminently identified with an entire scheme of Governmental policy utterly alien to their views and feelings. They know that he is a bold, determined, incorruptible politician; that no Party Leader ever exerted more power over his friends; that, were he President, he would not hesitate to urge, with the pertinacity, decision, and tact, so characteristic of his whole career, the re-institution of all the great measures—a High Tariff, a National Bank, and Protection to Capital—still cherished by Whig party proper.

No other man would dare venture upon all these measures: he would; and it is because they believe this, and fear his tact, firmness, and energy, that "the Democracy" throughout the country for a time merge their dissensions, and rally as one man in opposition to him.

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The adoption of the two-thirds rule by the Baltimore Convention, the summary execution of Mr. Van Buren, after a declaration in his favor by the majority of the Administration, and the substitution of Mr. Polk, a man of little prestige, supposed them to be of most ordinary talents, and representing chiefly the new, untutored class of Immediate Annexation, caused a wide-spread disaffection throughout the country, and dampened the zeal of the Democratic party. On the other hand, the Whigs were united and ardent, with the memory of the triumph of 1840 to strengthen their resolution and inspire their hope. What could be expected? Every well-informed person at first calculated on nothing else than their success. But, as the canvass advanced, sagacious men noticed a wonderful change in "the Democracy," wrought by the potent influence of the name of Clay. It was the great secret of the election inspired that healed all their divisions, bound firmly together all the odds and ends of the party, and made them a united and powerful force. Now, what change is there in the circumstances of parties that can stimulate higher hopes among his friends than they entertained in 1844? It was a great crisis then, and the Democrats were divided; but Mr. Clay was defeated. It is a great crisis now, and the Democrats are divided—why calculate on his election?

Besides overlooking the deep, enduring position of the Democratic party to Mr. Clay, the Whigs in 1844 committed this great error: they were a fair representative of the Principle antagonistic to the new issue forced upon the country by the Texas managers; and therefore failed to concentrate upon himself all the elements arrayed against that issue. The source of that opposition was chiefly the Anti-Slavery sentiment—but the demands of this he failed to satisfy, by restricting his opposition to the immediate annexation of Texas, and in repelling the imputation of being actuated by Anti-Slavery motives.

A similar error his friends now make. One class of opponents of the Administration demand the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, or the adoption of some stringent measures by Congress that will compel an immediate peace. The position of Mr. Clay is not up to this mark. Another class strenuously insists that slavery be excluded from all territory which may be acquired from Mexico. This, in fact, is the great question which has divided the Democratic party in New York, and produced so much discord in the party. Now, Mr. Clay is not up to this mark. He is not a fair representative of the Principle antagonistic to the new issue forced upon the country by the Texas managers; and therefore failed to concentrate upon himself all the elements arrayed against that issue. The source of that opposition was chiefly the Anti-Slavery sentiment—but the demands of this he failed to satisfy, by restricting his opposition to the immediate annexation of Texas, and in repelling the imputation of being actuated by Anti-Slavery motives.

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The *North American* compiles the following table from a new work on Foreign Immigration, by J. Chickering, of Boston:

"This table exhibits the whole number of foreigners registered at the custom-houses of the United States, reported to Congress, during the 26 years from 1820 to 1846. The whole number registered in all the ports of the United States, during this period, was 1,354,305.

New York . . . 650,345 or 65.00 per cent of the whole.

New Orleans	144,998 or 10.71 do.
Baltimore	125,799 or 9.29 do.
Boston	125,294 or 9.25 do.
Philadelphia	71,627 or 5.28 do.
1820	1,277,811
1846	1,354,305

"He estimates that the whole number of emigrants for the 10 years ending June 30, 1847, will be very near 1,000,000."

Just think of such a city as Paris, emptying the whole of her population, in ten years, upon our shores, and we have some idea of the immigration into this country for the last ten years. Need we be surprised at the unexampled growth and prosperity of the United States?

"There does not seem to be anything of a party character or object in it, beyond a disposition to show, that a very well known, namely: that the naturalized population of the United States is sufficient to support the present state of parties, to decide any national election at which they might choose to vote in a body, as well as to produce an impression on the national character."

Numerous causes effectively prevent any such combination in voting. English, Irish, Scotch, and German immigrants, have little or no political sympathy with each other. Their views and habits are diverse; and other influences, which surround them from the moment of their landing upon our shores, determine their political associations and action. The idea of their uniting as naturalized, against native citizens, of arraying themselves as foreigners against the country they have chosen for their home, and as the home of their children, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment by a reasonable mind.

True, in certain localities, there may be transient combinations; but, if let alone, if no force be taken of them, if no formal opposition be made to them, they will soon melt away. We can safely trust to the influences of circumstances, common interests, equal institutions, and the all-powerful presence of the vast native population, operating without force, or the intervention of antagonistic organizations, for the correction of those local, temporary evils.

The rapid assimilation of these multitudes of immigrants with the native citizens is to be ascribed to the liberal and wise policy of the People and Government, in admitting all to the full rights of citizenship, giving all an equal interest in the country with the native born, so soon as they have complied with conditions prescribed chiefly with a view of testing their purpose of permanent settlement.

As to their impression on the native character, it is slight. Emancipated from the peculiar forms of society in the Old World, and from the perpetuating influences of caste and unequal legislation, and left at liberty in this New World, to follow out their own judgment of what is right and just, they are not likely to interfere with them, further than may be necessary to secure justice between man and man, they naturally fall into the views and habits and pursuits of the population already in the country, and which has been moulded under the same agencies.

The *Cherwell* and Ohio Canal is now opened to Harper's Ferry, and will be navigable in its whole extent on the 15th.

JOHN W. JONES, formerly Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, died in Chesterfield, Virginia, last week.

November will witness such a vote for Hale and King as will probably change the current of the current of politics in this country.

Another contingency should not be lost sight of. General Taylor is in the field, and there is no ground for supposing that he will retire. His friends assert that he will run as a candidate, Convention or no Convention. All his letters leave us to infer that they know where they affirm. How, in such a contingency, would the nomination of Mr. Clay avail the party? Shut out of a majority of the Southern States by this formidable competitor, with an uncertain foothold in the North and West, what could be expected but overwhelming defeat?

To us, it seems that the Whigs are reduced to the alternative of nominating General Taylor, who is pre-eminently the favorite of the Slaveholding Interest, or of selecting as their candidate one who fully represents the Principle of Antagonism to Slavery or Slavery-Extension. If they are anxious for success alone—for success in the canvass of 1848, without any reference to Principle, Consistency, or their future well-being as a party, they will nominate General Taylor. If they regard Principle and Consistency first, they will put up with reasonable chances of success, they will select as their candidate a man representing the Anti-Slavery Principle of the country.

## THE BONDSMAN WAKING.

BY W. H. C. BOSMEL.

While lettered idlers trace the mouldy page For dreary records of a Golden Age, And dream of the dark and distant past, And mine, and mine, and mine, were known— Then came the dawn of a new day, And from the East a new light shone— And from the East a new light shone— And from the East a new light shone—

Alas! the dusty atoms are that form Our grosser parts, my haughty brother! woe! Alas! the laws that govern our career, From the low cradle to the darkened bier; Great, equal Nature, liberal to all, Pours the same radiant sunshine on the hut and hall, Knows no bright land that lies beyond the grave! Sends the same airs of breathing life to the homeless outcast and the child of bliss, Nor glides the couch of down with dream more bright; Though the coarse straw where poor men rest by night; Though skin and hardship have imbrowed my skin, Immortal longings multiply within; And what distinction between prince and slave, Knows the bright land that lies beyond the grave? Whence, then, thy right to rack my limbs with toil?

And what slavery the produce of the soil— Leave my poor bones to rags the best to feel, And wet with hot tears their skin, unwholesome meal, And seaward, like the beasts that perish, gaze From spring-time to the winter of their days? Whence, in assuming and insulting tones, Thy right to ask my God himself? Lift, woe, woe, woe, the source of high command; Though skin and hardship have imbrowed my skin, Immortal longings multiply within; And what distinction between prince and slave, Knows the bright land that lies beyond the grave? Whence, then, thy right to rack my limbs with toil?

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